# EUROPE.

The correspondence received by the last mail from our special correspondents will be found highly interesting, giving a brief but concise outline of the leading topics of the day.

### ENGLAND.

SHOW THE LODDON CORRESPONDENT.

Judicial and Political Scandals—The Convent Case and John Bright and His Friends.

ht and His Friends. LONDON, Feb. 27, 1869. LONDON, Feb. 27, 1869.

If there is one thing more than another of which Engli-hmen profess to be prom it is their judiciary. Wits national complementy they contrast their judicial system with those of other countries, and claim for it the most decided superiority. Especially are they fend of holding up to ridicale and contempt the elected judges of the United States, and of retailing in the press and in society every little bit or acandal concerning the American bench, What shall we say,

in the press and in society every little bit or scandal concerning the American bench, What shall we say, then, to the latest judicial scandal in England, which is now the prominent topic of conversation in the clubs and, in spite of British reserve, has even been made the subject of comment in the press.

Your readers have been kept tolerably well informed as to the details of the great numery case, called Saurin vs. Star, which has been occupying the Court of Queen's Bench for the past twenty days, and which was decided yesterday by the verdict of the jury. No religious feeling was involved in this trial, because both plaintiff and defendant were nuns, and the plaintiff, so far from seeking to be absolved from her conventual vows, only asked permission to resume them. Miss Saurin charged Mrs. Star, the mother superior of her convent, with assault, imprisonment, libel and conspiracy. The alleged assault was stripping off her clothes violently. The jury found for the defendant upon that sharge. The alleged imprisonment was confining Miss Saurin to her soom. The jury also found for the defendant upon this count. As for the libel and conspiracy, they consisted in maligning Miss Saurin to her sister nuns and to the bishops, and in conspiring to drive her from the convent. The jury found Mrs. Star guilty upon these charges and fined her £500 damages.

Intographic divisions and in conspiring to drive her from the convent. The jury found Mrs. Star guilty upon these charges and fined her £500 damages.

Un'doubtedly this verdict correctly embodied popular reging in regard to the case. It was loudly cheered by the crowd outside the court, and would have been cheered by the crowd inside had not the Lord Chief Justice guarded against such a demon-stration. The case ought never to have come into

Honorable Discharge of an American Be

Honorable Discharge of an American Banker in Loudon.

[From the Anglo-American Times, Feb. 20.]

After a rigid examination in the Court of Bankmantey Mr. B. K. Keth, of the late firm of Belding,
Ketth & Co., American bankers, was honorably acquitted on Thursday, February 18, of any participation in the events which so unexpectedly wrecked
that house. We were not aware that such charrees had
ever been brought against him as we thought that
the extraordinary circumstances which destroyed
the business were known to have been caused by
an aberration of mind in the partner then remaining
in London and which eventually led him into ancide. The assignees opposed on the grounds of excessive expenditure, rash and hazardous speculations and contracting debts without reasonable expectation of payment, but Mr. Commissioner facon
not only acquitted Mr. Keith of these charges,
but fully acquitted the firm. He remarked
on one litem of expense for entertaining
customers that it was the ordinary and
well known practice of all large mercantile houses in
London, and he asserted that had it not been for the
sudden departure in so unlooked for a manner of
Mr. Beiding the business might have gone on. Indeed, it is now believed that the house would have
been a marked success had it not been for the unforvalue infirmity Mr. Beiding is supposed to have inherms. There is no use, however, in crying over
spitt mila, and we now allude to these facts only to
do an act of residence we consider to be due to Mr.
Keith, to whom our setted, written on the receipt of
the astounding intellighters of the failure of this firm,
and we now allude to these facts only to
do an act of residence of the failure of this firm
order was granted for an allowance to him out of an
estate—an anusual circumstance, proving how very
favorable was the impression left on the Commissioner's mind.

The Irlah Railway Question and the Govern-

The Irish Railway Question and the Government.

[From the London Globe, Feb. 25.]

It seems that the government has another little Irish dimentity in store which it will not be easy to surmount. The tone of the speeches as the conference of peers and members of the House of Commons yesterday shows that it is intended to insist upon the government carrying out the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners for the purchase of the Irish railways. Lord Derby issued the commission for the purpose of ascertaining its practicability, and now that this has been proved, the Irish representatives are in no mood to be cajoled with the bugbear of a sentimental grievance into acquiescence in the postponement of a master calculated to produce them substantial advantages. At yesterday's conference it was stated that several companies had been refused further assistance in the shape of loans, and were unable to procure money in the market. It was assumed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was adverse to the project, and his name is said to have been used "in no very kind way." Trailleking as he has done in Irish "grievances," Mr. Gladstone is morally bound to carry out the recommendations of the Railway Commissioners; but his ministry has directly declined to do it. We shall soon see what change a little Irish coercion may effect in his policy on this question.

air, as it crosses gardens, and business in that quarter has never existed. The Boulevard Haussmen has cost from sixty to eighty millions, the Piace d'Opera thirty and odd millions, while the the Monge—it is so fortunate M. Thiers did allude to this street, as it has always been a puzzle to your correspondent—the Rue Monge is situated thirty or forty feet above the level of the pavement. People who imbabit this suspended street have to get home up pyramidal steps, and however wholesome the exercise, however pure the air, they can never be enjoyed by such invalids as the paralytic. It was halfpast six when proceedings closed with M. Thiers' speech; he, as usual, ast up all night at the printing office correcting the proofs of his discourse, which was to appear in the Journal Officie.

## ITALY.

Reopening of the Roman Question—Spanish Affairs and How Regarded—The Popularity of the King Illustrated—Sympathy with Greece—Present Position of the Ministry— Italian Finance—Opening of Antiquarian Ex-cavations at Herculaneum—Dulacus of the

cavations at Herealaneum—Dulacas of the Carnival.

Florence, Feb. 20, 1869.

The Roman question will shortly give rise to a fresh battle in the Chamber of Deputies, on the occasion of the publication of the Italian Diplomatic Green Book, containing several important documents upon the negotiations for establishing Italy's quots of the Pontifical debt and the arrangement of a modus visendi between Rome and Italy. The opposition will seize this opportunity of attacking the French occupation of Roman territory and the want of dignity and independence manifested by the government in tamely accepting so fiagrant a violation of the batember Convention, which France, nevertheiess, requagitation debt. The whole Roman question will be again—anght forward in this debate with all the old passion; and if the Ministry should be overthrown serious collaptactions may be expected with France, since the new value would be pledged to some decided protest against the French occupation and to a subsequent rupture of diplomatic relations if that protest met with no attention. The Menabrea Cabinet have now been seeking in vain for the last twelve months to obtain some concession from France to satisfy the nation, and they must finally face the Roman question in a

seeking in vain for the last twelve months to obtain some concession from France to satisfy the nation, and they must finally face the Roman question in a firm, decided manner, or give way to other mea. The great probability that Spain will continue to be ruled by a republican form of government is very distasteful to the conservative monarchical party in Italy, and has quite extinguished all their sympathy for the Spanish revolution. They fear that a republican Spain will give too much encouragement to the hopes of the party who are working to overthrow monarchy in Italy. Garibaidl is now little less hostile to the dynasty than Mazzini himself, who, two or three months ago, drew up a sort of Indictment against the house of Savoy, and declared monarchy in Italy to have been tried and found wanting. This document was circulated in tens of thousands over The interest of the residence common and the part of the common and the part of the common and the part of the par

ceptien in the South has been on the whole conditional the people were perhaps in all the better humor to welcome him from the long previous a journ of the Prince and Princess of Pledmont among them Tig Prince and Princess still remain at Naplas, and it seems probable that on account of their attachment o

# GERMANY.

The Bourse—Confidence in President G: Dady,
Administration—Feeling Against Prussia—A
Southern Confederation Again Spoken Of—
The Belgian Railway Question.

FRANKFORF, Feb. 27, 1869.
Our bourse has been dull for the last days, Ameri-

cans only excepted, which are eagerly bought for investment; large quantities thrown on the market from London, Paris and New York have been readily from London, Paris and New York have been readily taken by capitalists, so that only very little is floating. There is a prevalent opinion that under Grant's administration the bickerings between Congress and the Executive will cease, and that the finances of the country will then rapidly improve. The price to-day is \$3, the highest since the civil war. A good business has been done in Central Pacific bonds, and large sales on New York account have been effected therein. For the last few days speculation has revived in Austrian credit shares under the presumption that the large Waldau loan will be taken up by the Credit Bank. Money continues abundant, and foreign bills, particularly on Paris and London, high.

Our peaceable town has been held during the last fortnight in an unusual excitement on account of

Our peaceable town has been held during the last fortnight in an unusual excitement on account of the settlement which shall now be effected in money matters with Prussia. Public opinion here was against bargaining with Prussia about the uncontestable property of the loan; still as Prussia has laid her hands on all and everything, and as we have no power to take it back, a more reasonable view commanded not to lose an opportunity to arrive at a half satisfactory settlement. It appears that the King has interfered with the ministers, not to strip our town altogether, and thus a deputation has been sent for and left for Berlin with the instruction to claim 3,000,000 of florins for the confisstruction to claim 3,000,000 of florins for the confis-cated rallway and other property. Hitherto no re-sult has been obtained; still it is very linely that the government will finally acquiesce, as they make a real bargain and as it has cost great trouble to obtain the sanction of our municipal authorities by a small majority.

in Bayaria a law has been passed to limit the In Bayaria a law has been passed to limit the majority.

In Bayaris a law has been passed to limit the hitherto unbounded induence of the Catholic ciergy in the public schools. This is unusual in so benighted a country as Bayaria hitherto was with this regard. In Baden the Folly Ministry appears to be on its last legs and is likely to be succeeded by Biumstern confected by Biumstern and Duke is in weak health, and his demise would buke in weak health, and his demise would waken the Prussian party in South Germany. There is much talk again about a Southern confederation. Fruesia, it is said, would no longer object. Shif the jealousy between the four governments of the South is so great and their adhorrence to Bayarian leadership so intense that the present negotiations will probably end in sunce, as the previous ones did.

The Prussian official press has much lowered its tone towards France, and has treated with great tone towards France, and has treated with great to sanction the contract between the Luxemburg Railway and the French Eastern Railway Company. The language of the French Eastern Railway Company of the French Eastern Railway Company. The language of the French Eastern Railway Company. The language of the French Eastern Railway Company of the French Eastern Railway Company. The language of the French Eastern Railway Company of the storm passed away as soon as the Edgian government remained firm and stood by their rights. Still the irritability of the French press on so plain a question proves that the sensibility of the French about foreign politics has not passed away, and that it is repugnant to them to have lost that predominance in Europe to which they sacrificed their liberties won by three revolutions. They accepted the empire in the expectation that they would henceforth dominate their neighbors, and they have been disappointed. In this country not a man in his senses wishes for war with France; but at the same time nobody is afraid of it; and the French are in a great delusion if they expect from German malcontents any assistance. They would commit the same fault as the allies did when, in 1792, they instened to the advice of the French emigrants, who made them believe that when invading France they would be welcomed as friends. Even the antagonists of Prussis would side with her to repet French interference.

The anniversary of Washington's birth was celebrated by a grand ball given by General Consul Murphy.

# RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Proximity of the Russian Outposts to the English Territory.

The following information, published by the Turquia, of Constantinople, under date of the 6th nit, is important, as it denotes the unceasing energy displayed by the policy of the Russians in continually pushing forward:—

nit, is important, as it denotes the unceasing energy displayed by the policy of the Russians in continually pushing forward:—

By the last overland mail we are briefly informed that the Russians have passed the Oxus in the vicinity of Balka. Whatever may be the motives of Russia in pushing forward her military outgoests of far as Balka, the fact is wortny of consideration that the Russian troops have appeared before that city and have taken up positions at the entrance to the defines leading to the British possessions. The distance, in a straight line, between Balka and Pesonawar, the first town in British India, is not more than about 300 miles, and the distance from Balka to Caooul, which the British aiready consider partly as their own, is about the same as going from Vienna to Pragne. The two great rivals who some day must meet as the champions of the dermanic and Siavie races on Asiatic soil, are now close to each other, and, nowithstanding the high range of monatams that yet separates them, they will soon respectively become aware of the fact.

The contact of the Russians with the British must cause an inevitable collision of interests, which will force Great British to drop its peaceful and venerable policy, which is often incompatible with the standing of a great Power. Although this extreme may yet be distant, from careaul observations made during the last few years it is evident that a struggle between these two Powers must ensue to determine the supremacy of power in India. This prediction will take longer to Julia than that which foretold that the rivers laxartes and the Oxus would become Russian.

# FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The government of St. Gall has awarded a gold watch to a man who saved the lives of eighty persons during the fundation in the Rheinthai.

Count Bismarck enjoys a salary of \$18,000 as Chancellor of the Northern German Confederation, and a similar sum as Prussian Minster of Foreign Affairs.

The small town of Pont Anthon, France, was recently saved from destruction by Gre, through an alarm given by a tame raven. Unfortunately the watchful bird perished in the flames.

Count Charles Walewski has brought back from Greece numerous vine cuttings from the plants of Corinth and Oppras, which the Empress is about to try and acclimatise in the gardens belonging to the palace of St. Clond.

The Seals have just been taken out the property of the Princess Baolocchi. The family papers have been brought to the Emperor, and among them are said to be forty-live different volumes containing notes made by Napoleon I, at St. Helena. The Princess, besides her property in Hrittany, possessed an estate at Trieste, which produces a revenue of \$20,000 a yoar; the whole being left to the Prince Imperial.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Negro Murderer in Maine— Particulars of his Crime—The Trial and Conviction—Statement of the Prisoner—His Behavior in Prison—A Confession—The Exe-

THOMASTON, Me., March 12, 1869.
To-day Clifton Harris, the negro convicted in July last of the murder of Mrs. Kinsley and Polly Caswell, at Aubura, Androscoggia county, was executed at this place.

cated at this place.

THE LOCATION OF THE CRIME.

Auburn, in Androscoggin county, Maine, just across the river from the large manufacturing city of Lewiston, is one of those neat, thrifty towns so effen to be met with by the traveller in New England. It is targely engaged in the manufacture of boots and those, not, as in some cases, by the establishment of large organized factories, but by dealers, who parcel out the work among a partly rural population, who employ upon it their spare hours. These New England communities, of which the one described may be taken as a type, where industry, love of gain and mechanical skill are associated, sometimes surprise the world by becoming theatres of the most horrible and starting crimes, like the Coolidge tragedy in Waterville, the Hersey murder in Hingtragedy in Waterville, the Hersey murder in Hing-ham, or the recent taking off of the old man George in Penobacot county—showing that the moral atmos-phere of these populations is, after all, not much better than that of the "hotbeds of vice," as large

The crime of which we here give a sketch, and the expiation of which took place yesterday in the prison yard at Thomaston, was one brimful of hor-

explation of which took place yesterday in the prison yard at Thomaston, was one brimful of horrors, combin ing murder, rape, robbery and perjury. Among the persons gaining their subsistence by labor at shoemaking were two women.—Susannak Kinsley, widow, aged sixty-four, and Polly Caswell, spinster, aged sixty-seven. Living in an humble home remote frog the village, they labored hard at binding shoes for a firm in Auburn. In that industry Mrs. Kinsley had not only made a living, but had accumulated a little property, which, invested in bonds, was kept in the house. Quiet, orderly, industrious and respected, they had not, apparently, an enemy nor an ill wisher in all the wide world.

Thursday, January 17, 1967, will be long remembered as the date of one of the most terrific storms that ever visited the State of Maine. All day and all night the snow was driven in binding sheets across the country. Travel and business were suspended. The boldest and hardiest did not care to face the wild clements, but kept within doors. The coast was lashed by angry billows and strewn with wrecks. The fierce storm that beat upon the humble kinstey house and plud the drifts high towards its caves was weaving a shrond about its dead inmates. The early passers along the highway, breaking the road, saw no sign of life. Nor all that winterday was there any door opened or face at the window, or smoke above the root. For still another day the gloom and shilness of the tomb reigned about the premises, seen and marked of all traveliers.

THE MURDER DISCOVERED.

At length a neighbor, towards mightfall, impelled

day the gloom and sailness of the tomb reigned about the premises, seen and marked of all traveliers.

At length a neighbor, towards meltifall, impelled by curlosity, went to the door and knocked. There was no answer. A little appreliers by the proceeded to the house of Mr. Kelial, toother of Mrs. Kinsley, and stated his fears. Together they wont to the house of Mr. Kelial, toother of Mrs. Kinsley, and stated his fears. Together they wont to the house of Mr. Kelial, toother of Mrs. Kinsley, and stated his fears. Together they wont to the house of Mr. Kelial, toother of Mrs. Kinsley, and stated his fears. Together they wont to the house of the checked and the house of the doors and window. They entered, and in the winter twilingat groped from room to room. At length they encountered, lying on the floor, something winter that, dimiy seen, hore the outlines of a numan formathing that in the glastichness they feared to look upon and dare not touch. The horror of murder possessed and paralyzed them. Hastly leaving the house they natmed the neighbors and procured lights.

Appearance of the metabors and procured lights.

Appearance of the said was driven in at the top, as by a blow from a cutb. She lay across the door sill partly in her foom and partly in an entry. In her bed, in another room, lay the dead body of Mrs. Kinsley, most horribly mutilated. Her hands and face were covered with blood. There were stabs on her face, on her hands, on her body, and horrible gashes on her legs. The bed was saturated with blood, into which the body was freen. And, most revoiting and inhuman of all, the lower porsion of the body and thighs bore the distinct marks of blood, into which the body was freen. And, most revoiting and inhuman of all, the lower porsion of the brother of the outraged and murdered woman. The money and bonis of Arts. Kinsley were not disturbed, showing that the money of the mirror exhausted itself in the endeavor to find grounds or suspicion against some one as the per-perator of the crime. A poor wandering v

stion was witndrawn, and Harris left to his deserved late.

THE LAST PREVIOUS EXECUTION.

The latest execution, by State aumority, previous to that of Harris, was of a man named Speacer, a native of Frankort, in whide county, who, while imprisoned for homicide, stabued and killed Warden Tinker. Convicted of this crime, he was sentencial to death by Governor Coney, and executed in the summer of 1865.

A CONPESSION.

The day appointed for the execution of the negro murderer Harris was a bright and picasant one, contrasting with the solemnity of the proceedings at the State Frison. On Wednesday Harris made a confession to nev. Mr. Mason, reiterating all he had said in the trial concerning Vernit's guilt. He said that Verrill originated the robbers.

and he assisted, but with no thought of mur-der. They both got up at midnight, met at a rendezvous and went to the house. After getting in the women were aroused and there was no way to quiet them except by murder. They both struck Mrs. Kinsley with a chair and Verrill finished her with a hatchet. Harris killed Miss Caswell by blows on the head with a chair. He told a different story once in the hope of being told a different story once in the hope of being leniently dealt with and through importunity to do

THE GALLOWS.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows used was the one built by the United States authorities at Auburn for executing Cox and Williams for murder on the high seas, On it was also executed Senecer for the murder of Warden Thaker at the State Prisen in 1894. It was set up in a pit made by excavations for limestone in the prison yard. A Manula rope turce-fourtiss of an inch in diameter was used and the fail onloulated to be eight feet. The whole apparatus had been thoroughly tested in advance.

The Last Night on Earth.

There was much excitement among the prisoners, who took every opportunity to look at the preparations. The prisoner had conducted himself well during his confinement and won the regards of the officers. He slept well on Thursday night and ate a hearty breakfast sent from the warden's table, for which he expressed thanks, Roy. Mr. Emery, the prison capitain, passed two hours in the cell of the condemued. He professed to have repented of his crime and to have a lutth in salvation.

Sheriff Grose was assisted by deputies Brown, Carkin and Torrey. The time fixed for the execution was between ten and tweive, At half-past eleven Warden Rice informed Harris that his hour had come. The Sheriff and deputies then took charge of the condemned and filed along the gallery past the guard room. Harris, who is only five feet four inches high and weighs but 120 pounds, contrasted strangely with his stalwart custodians. He was dressed in a while suit, and marched firmly, showing no signs of fear. Rev. Messrs. Masson and Emery repeated aloud passages of Scripture during the march. About the galleries were grouped fifty persons, including officials, guards, representatives of the press and the spectators authorized by law. The comin lay at the foot of the gallows. The few points outside the yard commanding views were crowded with spectators, including the crosstrees of a flagstaff.

crowded with spectators, including the croastrees of a flagstar.

HUNG.

After ascending the stairs Harris was placed on the drop, and he passed his hands frequently and nervously over his face. The Sherif then pinloped his arms and legs with ropes, and placed the noose about his neck. A portion of the Scripture was read, including the Fifty-first Psalm. By the prisoner's request a prayer was offered by the chaplain. Harris was then told that he had an opportunity to make his last statement, and he said:—"Everything in regard to Verrili that I testified to on trial at Auburn is true; that is all." A white cap was then drawn over his face, and instantly Sheriff Gross pressed his foot on the spring. There was a clang of fron, and at the crash of the falling trap the body shot downward, bounded up and spun rapidly around as the rope untwisted. The hands clutched convulsively, the knees were drawn up a few times, the body shuddered for perhaps two minutes and then became quiet. Drs. Chase, Estabrook and Leavensaior examined the body and reported that the heart beat for seven minutes after the drop fell. In twenty minutes he was pronounced dead and cut down. The neck was no broken, and he died by strangulation. The corpse was left in charge of the prison authorities.

### THE LABOR OUESTION.

Meeting of Master Bullders-A Thorough Organization of the Employers—Reports
of the Various Trades.
A meeting of employers engaged in the erection of
ouldings was held at 51 Liberty street yesterday.

The following trades were represented by commit-tees:—Plasterers, carpeniers, stone cutters, painters, blue stone cutters, granite cutters, marble cutters, roofers, stone setters, stair builders, sash and blind makers and iron workers. The object of the meet-ing was to consolidate the various interests in house building for the purpose of defeating the trade orbuilding for the purpose of defeating the trade organizations of the journeymen in their unjust demands. It was argued by the masons that no contracts ought to be taken unless a provision be inserted that all time lost through strikes of workingmen be added to the time specified in the contract. The committees were then called on for reports of the condition of their respective trades.

Mr. Blackstone, from the carpenters, said that the masters' society had not held a meeting for several months, and that he had nothing special to report.

Mr. Manton, from the painters, said there was no system in their business. Men were working ten and eight hours per day, and wages varied from twenty smillings to four dollars per day.

The stone cutters and the iron men had nothing special to report.

shitings to four dollars per day.

The stone cutters and the iron men had nothing special to report.

Mr. Jackson, from the employing plasterers, said journey men were generally working eight hours, and a few were working ten hours per day. He was in favor of men working ten hours per day.

Mt. Taylor, of the granike cutters, said the men were working ten hours.

The other trades reported, but their reports contained nothing worthy of mention.

A committee of two from each trade was then appointed to arrange for a large meeting, in which every trade should oe represented. It was requested that all employers immediately organize, so as to be in time to counteract the movements of the workingmen during the spring.

The following gentiemen compose the committee—Masons, Messrs. Eidlitz and O'Brien; plasterers, Jackson and Modlimskey; carpenters, Hennessy and Whitlock; stone cutters, Wilson, Jacques and Sinclair; blue stone cutters, bickinson, Hurst and Trainer; granite cutters, James and White; iron work manufacturers, Burnett and Gross; plumbers and granier; granite cutters, Wilson and White; iron work manufacturers, Burnett and Gross; plumbers and granier; granier cutters, Wilson and Livingston; roofers, Wilson and Cromwell; contractors, Buidwin and Mullery; stone cutters, Coney and McKinsey; inouse shovers, Goodwin and Adams; maternals, hesbitt and Peck.

This committee were empowered to add to their number, and the meeting then adjourned.

Miss Colynsists AD DYTICIATES A WHITE MAN.
Active being impressored the engro consecution.

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Hartman Commits Suicide,
[Indianapolis (March 10) despatch to Cincinnati Gazette.]
At seven o'clock this morang Silas Hartman, the brother of Mrs. Clem, committed suicide in his cell in the county jail by cutting his throat with a razor. Ab ams, who is indicted with him, and slept in the same cell, was awakened by the moans of the dying man. He gave the alarm, and in less than a manute the turnkey was in the cell. Hartman was still alive, but died without speaking. He severed the juguiar vein and artery on the sade of his neck. The Coroner returned a verilet that be came to his death by his own hands. Mrs. Clem is frantic with grief, but as Hartman sent a goodby message to his family yesterday it is supposed she was aware of his dessire.